

### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

#### **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

## CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

confide	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please .	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
X	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6 10/10
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
X	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Richton Disontch
	Date Published: 6 13410
X	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) World Office
	Date Posted: 6 / 5 10
i	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
<u>CERTI</u>	FICATION
the forr	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
DO Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

RECEIVED-WATER SUPP

#### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Arlington Water Association PWS#: 0560006 & 0560014 June 2010

2010 JUN -8 PM 12: 46

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Hattiesburg Formation and Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Arlington Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Roberts at 601.784.3896. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the water office or the annual meeting held the fourth Monday of February of 7:00 PM at the water office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. PWS ID#:0560006 **TEST RESULTS** Contaminant Violation Range of Detects MCLG Date Level Unit MCI Likely Source of Contamination Collected Detected or # of Samples Measure Exceeding -ment MCL/ACL Microbiological Contaminants 1. Total Coliform September Monitoring NA 0 presence of coliform Naturally present Bacteria bacteria in 5% of in the environment monthly samples **Inorganic Contaminants** 10. Barium 2006 .092 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from Ν No Range 2 ppm metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits 14. Copper Ν 2008 .2 0 1.3 AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; ppm erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives 21. Selenium Ν 2006\* 2.2 No Range 50 50 Discharge from petroleum and metal ppb refineries; erosion of natural deposits: discharge from mines **Disinfection By-Products** 

Chlorine	Υ	Sept.	1.14	.35 – 2	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control
		·						microbes

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	1	Level etected	or#	ge of Detects f of Samples exceeding MCL/ACL	Un Meas -me	sure	MCL	G		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiol	ogical (	Contami	ina	ints										
Total Coliform     Bacteria		Septemb		Monitor	ring			NA			0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic	Contar	ninants												
10. Barium	N	2005*	.00	01	No F	Range	ppm			2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2		No F	Range	ppb		1	00	100	Discharge from stee erosion of natural de	I and pulp mills;	
14. Copper	N	2008*	.1		0		ppm		,	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of househ systems; erosion of	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2008*	3		0		ppb			0	AL=15	Corrosion of househ systems, erosion of		
22. Thallium	N	2005*	.54	11	No F	Range	ppb	·	(	).5	2	Leaching from ore-p discharge from elect drug factories		
Disinfection	on By-P	roducts	5											
Chlorine	Y	Sept. Nov.	1.5	5	.5 –	1.5	ppm			0	MRDL:	= 4 Water additive us	ed to control	

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During September of 2009 our system # 560006 & 560014 received a major monitoring violation for not taking samples for bacteriological contaminants and chlorine residuals as required; therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. We were required to take 3 samples and we took 0. Also on system #560014 we failed to take samples for chlorine residuals as required in the month on November 2009. We were required to take 1 sample and took 0. We have since taken the correct number of samples.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Arlington Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We have installed generators, if electricity goes off, we will have water. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI . PERRY COUNTY

PERSONALLY appapred before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for Perry County, Mississippi, Larry A. Wilson, an authorized representative of *The Richton Dispatch*, a weekly newspaper as defined and prescribed in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who being duly sworn, stated that the notice, a true copy of which hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

Vol. <u>105</u> 1	No. <u>10</u>	Date_June_24,	2010
Vol 1	No	Date	20
Vol 1	No	Date,	20
Vol 1	No	Date	20
Vol ]	No	Date	20
Vol ]	No	Date	. 20
Vol	No	Date	. 20
Vol	No	Date	, 20
Vol	No	Date	20
		Date	
Published _	1	_ times	
Total\$			
	4	0	
Signed:	$\mathcal{J}$	ay quidan	
Au	thorized F	Representataive of	
		Dispatch	

SWORN to and subscribed before me the North Expires Comm. Expires	day of
My Commission Expires:	
	(Seal)

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(Seal)

## 2000 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

<b>Disinfection By-P</b>	roducts				
Chlorine Y	Sept. 1.14	.35 – 2 ppr	n 0 MRDL	= 4 Water additive use	ed to control

Contaminant	A # 21 - 41	1 A.C	T	In		S.A. A.			r	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiolo	ogical (	Contam	inants		25				100	
Total Coliform     Bacteria	Y	Septem	ber Monito	ring	NA		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic	Contar	ninants			4,000					
10. Barium	N	2005*	.001	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling from metal refineries deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2006*	2	No Range	ppb	100	<b>10</b> 0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
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17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of househ systems, erosion of	old plumbing	
22. Thallium	N	2005*	.541	No Range	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-p discharge from elect drug factories	rocessing sites; ronics, glass, and	
Disinfectio	n By-P	roduct	\$							
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ACCOUNT NO.

SERVICE FROM SERVICE TO

SERVICE ADDRESS

05/11

06/12

## 25 GUS LOTT RD

CURRENT	1126470
PREVIOUS	1110280
USED	16190

#### CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	119.33
NET DUE >>>	119.33
GROSS DUE >>	119.33

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

# ARLINGTON WATER ASSN P O BOX 665 BEAUMONT, MS 39423



PAY NET AMOUNT	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS
ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	07/05/2010	AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
119.33	.00	119.33

Lock off on 07/11. Cons Conf Report in Richton Disp on 6/24

010141000 WAYNE LOTT AND LUKE LOTT

25 GUS LOTT RD BEAUMONT MS 39423-2675 :394232675252:





### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

#### **CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE**

Community (C)

Mississippi State Department of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply P O Box 1700 Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name: AVII	nator Water Association	1980
PWS ID #: # 05	60006 3 #0560014	
For Violation: <u>(</u>		ckria
Occurring on: Sc	ept 2009 and November	2009
	stem indicated above hereby affirms that public notic lance with the delivery, content, and format requirem below:	
Notice distributed by	onon	
Notice distributed by	•	(date)
Notice distributed by	CCR Report printed in paper on (alternate method if applicable) on	· · ·
(Signature)	Seets President (Title)	(Date)